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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Meanwhile, where is the Bremen?
 Pozieres seems to be a poser for the British.

Do we still need a guard on the Mexican border? We should say we do.

The battling averages of the entente allies are now well in the 300 division.

It will be a big time for union labor of Vermont when Gompers comes to Barre to attend the Vermont branch, American Federation of Labor, convention.

The demand for gravel roads in Vermont is growing apace, especially among those who have had the pleasure of riding over some smooth thoroughfare constructed of that material.

Taking the German attitude in the Captain Fryatt case as a basis for their action, the British might be justified in sentencing Captain Koenig to death because he tried to elude their warships—providing, of course, Captain Koenig and his Deutschland should be caught.

Wilson and Hughes have taken sides on the question of woman suffrage merely as to the better method of securing votes for women and not on the general principle of the right of women to have the ballot. Thus neither one of them has seriously alienated the women.

The New York newspapers have set themselves a hard task to print the names of all the new cases of infantile paralysis that break out in Greater New York, but the value of the information thus disseminated makes the effort worth while. In an epidemic such as New York is experiencing, publicity can do much to prevent the spread of the disease.

In a certain Boston district only 42 per cent of the gasoline pumps were found to be registering correctly; but inasmuch as more of the incorrectly registering were giving an excess of measure than the contrary the public has not been registering such a tremendous kick about the conditions. However, as the Chautauqua speaker says, everything ought to be fair; so the incorrectly registering machines will be regulated.

The poet, James Whitcomb Riley, left an estate of \$200,000. But let that not be a hint to the budding rhymester that he can go and do likewise on the strength of his literary production. It is more than likely that Riley accumulated a considerable part of his property through skillful investment in plain mother earth, or some other reliable article, albeit it is probable that he received a good income from his pen's activity. Poets do not often die rich, or anywhere near rich.

The esteemed Boston Transcript speaks of "the threatened failure of the New England hay crop, due to the excessive moisture of a backward season and the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of obtaining harvesters as the result of the labor shortage" and it goes on to advise farmers of Vermont, as well as of the other states, to raise alfalfa instead of hay. The advice to raise alfalfa may be good enough, but the contemporary is somewhat misled as to conditions of the hay crop in Vermont, if not in other states of New England. The hay crop of Vermont is one of the best in years both as to quality and quantity; and the barns are being filled as they have not been filled for many a year. Moreover, the crop is being harvested without unusual difficulty although the labor market for farms is not so plentiful as the average farmer might hope for. There is no discouragement whatever among Vermont farmers over the 1916 hay crop.

SANITARY SUCCESS IN FIRST VERMONT INFANTRY CAMP.

It is worthy of more than passing attention that there has been but a single death in the ranks of the first Vermont infantry encamped at Eagle Pass, Tex., while engaged in patrol duty; and that death was due neither to wounds received in actual warfare nor to disease contracted by reason of camp life. The cause of the death of Private Eugene Chaffee of Company F, as has already been stated in our news columns, was due to burns sustained in the performance of his duty as a cook of the regiment. The sympathy of the whole state goes out to the widowed mother, for whom the young man was the principal support before going to the front. It was particularly hard that she should be called upon to sustain this loss. It may bring some feeling of satisfaction to her that her son did not die from disease contracted through conditions incident to camp life but to a cause which might be considered in the nature of the accidental. Surely it is a source of great satisfaction to the people of the state as a whole that the death was not due to disease, the outbreak of which would indicate that everything possible for the physical well-being of the soldiers from Vermont had not been done. In the days of 1898 many a young man fell a victim to diseases peculiar to camp life at Chick-



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amauga, and not a few of them were of the best blood of old Vermont. Vermont mourned then and regretted exceedingly that the commissary and sanitary arrangements of the camp had not been thoroughly prepared for the volunteer soldiers, so that many of them felt victims to bodily ailments without once smelling powder in actual conflict. It has been a month since the Vermont troops went into camp at Eagle Pass and not a single death from disease has occurred; nor has there been any serious outbreak of any kind, if one might judge by the letters which have been sent back by both officers and soldiers. Undoubtedly the sandy nature of the soil at Eagle Pass has conducted to the healthfulness of the camp; but the keen foresight of those in charge of the arrangements has done even more toward making the appearance of disease less probable. Inasmuch as a month has passed without an epidemic or anything like an epidemic there is reason for reassurance and for hope that the period of the encampment of the first Vermont infantry will be passed without such a serious visitation.

CURRENT COMMENT

Opposed Sunday Ball in St. Johnsbury.
 We are not in favor of Sunday baseball. We hope the agitation in favor of it in St. Johnsbury will fail. We do not believe public sentiment here would uphold the idea. Of course there is nothing in the game itself that makes it an evil. There is nothing in Sunday itself that makes it a day other than other days, unless the people are disposed to make it so. It all depends upon the individual. We can go to church and not worship. We can go to a ball game and not commit sacrilege. However, Sunday is the Lord's day. It is essentially a day of worship. There are altogether too many distractions as it is without adding another. We need Sunday as a day of rest physically and mentally as well as a day of religious observance. Sunday was made for man—but not to be made like all the other days.—St. Johnsbury Republican.

England's Growing Strength.

The German high command undoubtedly knows what measure of truth there is in General Haig's statement that "England will not achieve her full strength on land until next summer." But among the people of the central powers, if they are permitted to see it, the intimation of what is still ahead can hardly fail to be discouraging. The whole interview with the British general, as reported by Frederick Palmer, is of uncommon interest because of its suggestion. Most of us know in a general way that Germany was wholly prepared for the war, while France alone among her enemies could summon without great delay large bodies of equipped troops. But few laymen have had any adequate conception of the degree of Great Britain's unpreparedness. This General Haig, referring especially to the retreat from Mons, makes very clear. Still more clear, in view of recent events on the Somme, is the reasonableness of his confident assertions concerning the increasing fitness of his forces to accomplish their job. Two years ago the British war office was confronted with the task of helping Belgium and France to bear the assault of Germany's millions of trained soldiers,

provided with thousands of guns of all calibres fully supplied with ammunition. A scant 300,000 regulars were available. To-day ten times that number are conducting a well considered assault. Most of them have had a year of more of hard training. Of military supplies they have all they can use. Their officers seem lacking neither in number nor ability. And more men and more guns are to be had where they came from. When, therefore, General Haig informs us that his maximum strength will not be reached till next summer he suggests a situation which renders incomprehensible the high-sounding phrases of the German kaiser.—New York Globe.

For the Long Motor Trip.

Two convenient devices for long distance motorists are described in the August Woman's Home Companion by a marathon automobilist. "Last summer we arranged a very convenient and at the same time neat-looking device for carrying our baggage on long motor trips. We had a flat wooden box built to fit the left running board, low enough to allow the front door to swing just over it and extending back only as far as the rear door, and had it finished to match the car. This provided a roomy place for storing all the numerous small articles needed for a long trip. In front of this box we had an iron rod put on, with bolts clearing the fender by about two inches. This held two large suit cases firmly by buckling a light strap around them, and in such a position on the car as to get the least possible amount of dust. The whole affair is very neat and inconspicuous. Incidentally, if one wishes to carry a camp outfit, there is practically as much space left for that as if there were no other baggage 'on board.'"

Mr. Hughes and Woman Suffrage.

The enthusiasm with which some of the leading woman suffragists have expressed themselves concerning their interviews with Mr. Hughes is more easily understood now that he has declared himself in favor of the proposed amendment to the federal constitution. That he did not do so in his formal speech of acceptance must have been a keen disappointment to those of his women supporters who felt sure that his position on the suffrage question was more advanced than that of President Wilson. Mr. Hughes explains that he did not refer in his speech to the proposed federal amendment because it was not mentioned in the platform. The point is rather subtle, and those who are not schooled in the technique of acceptance speeches may be pardoned for suspecting that the candidate has been strongly advised that his rather perfunctory endorsement of suffrage fell short of the glowing expectations which contained promise of substantial political support. Mr. Hughes' argument in his speech for giving votes to women left something to be desired. Its omission of ethical considerations carried a suggestion of the judge in the parable who decided to avenge the widow "lest by her continual coming she weary me." Mr. Hughes says that if woman suffrage is delayed "we shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare." He leaves it to the Republican platform to declare that the extension of suffrage to women would be "a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of the country." However, the platform "recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself," a right which Mr. Hughes apparently does not recognize, though in his letter to Senator Sutherland he explains his opinion as a "personal view." The important point, however, is that the Republican candidate for president has come out unequivocally for an amendment to the constitution of the United States giving equal suffrage to its citizens. The incident must be set down as marking another step toward the enfranchisement of women, a consummation which Mr. Hughes regards as inevitable. And there is every reason to believe that on this point he is a true prophet—whether the result is achieved by state or federal action. His letter is a strong bid for the support of suffragists, and it will increase the interest in what President Wilson, whose platform suffrage plank, like Mr. Hughes', is a "state rights" one, will have to say on the subject. There is no doubt of the importance of this question among "normal" political issues.—Springfield Republican.

Canadian Urban Financing.

For the construction and extension of urban improvements in Canada during the last decades of the 19th century and the first decade of this century, British capitalists and investors furnished hundreds of millions of dollars; and the record of the same is writ in the bonded indebtedness of towns from coast to coast. The reactions of a financial sort that characterized Canadian life prior to the opening of the great war, and the complications of a fiscal nature that have come with the war, have not affected the credit of the borrowing communities; the interest which they are pledged to pay is reaching investors; and any thought of repudiation of the obligation is utterly lacking. On the other hand, the cities can hardly be blamed if, in some cases, they are endeavoring to lighten the load of taxation to be borne during and following the war by securing more favorable terms as borrowers. Witness the consummation, by the city of Winnipeg, of dealings by which money has been secured in New York City with which to take up \$3,000,000 of city bonds held by British investors, at a rate that will enable the city, after meeting the demands of a new issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest, to save not less than \$1,500,000 to the taxpayers. And this is only a beginning of a process by which Winnipeg intends to reduce an indebtedness now existing in the form of borrowings from England that total \$33,000,000. The superabundance of capital in the United States, whose owners are content to accept a relatively low rate of interest on a city's bonds, coincides with British capitalists' desire to get possession of cash, even at the sacrifice of securities that are gilt-edged. The Canadian cities are shrewdly taking advantage of a situation which seems to satisfy all parties to the transaction, at least for the moment. But when the process is completed, and assuming that other cities follow Winnipeg's example, then the attitude of New York and of the United States toward Canada will be somewhat friendlier than aforesaid. The larger number of investors in the United States with Canadian city bonds in their possession, and the larger the number of Canadian cities owing principal and interest to persons south of the boundary, the greater the common interests of the two nations, and the less likelihood of friction over issues where peace is good strategy for both peoples.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Fish Story

By ALAN HINSDALE

In 1865 Bob Atherton, a soldier in the civil war, was discharged from the service and set about trying to make a living for which three years of soldiering had not prepared him. Yet one kind of preparation he had gained from his campaigning. He was not afraid to strike out in any path. Many of the boys of 1861 to 1865, finding it difficult after the war to settle down to a humdrum life, sought untrodden fields. Bob Atherton was one of these. He went to Australia to begin life in what was then a new country.

Bob wouldn't have gone had he not believed there was no chance for him at home, for he had a sweetheart whom it pained him to leave. But Elsie Rathbone promised to wait till he had made enough to send for her, when she would go to him. This comforted him. Australia was then, as it is now, a wool growing country, and Bob on reaching Melbourne, where men were wanted, found a position in the counting room of a wool broker. He learned a lot about the business, but somehow he did not find promotion rapid. Perhaps soldiering had taken out of him that contentment necessary to one working in a treadmill. At any rate, he was not interested in his business, and it is probable that he was not as up and doing as his employers expected him to be.

He went on to a sheep ranch, where he found more congenial occupation riding about in the open air herding sheep. But here, too, he was paid so much money for so much work, and since the work was not skilled he failed to gather in more funds than he needed for his personal wants. Besides one who had spent much of his time in the army playing poker with the dollar bill greenbacks of the period was not likely to look after the pence. Atherton drifted from one thing to another for five years. He kept up a correspondence with Elsie for four of them, then, considering the status unjust to her, ceased to write. He gradually ran down till he was shabby enough to be mistaken for a harridan, which means the descendant of a Botany Bay convict. From this condition he drifted to the coast, where he tried to pick up a scant living as a fisherman.

One day Bob caught a big fish and in endeavoring to extricate his hook saw something that looked like paper in the gullet. Curious to know what it was, he cut the fish open and found that it had swallowed a newspaper. The journal had been inclosed in a wrapper, and it is not impossible that the fish had mistaken it for another fish. Bob unfolded it very carefully. The outside had been saturated, but the inner sheets were comparatively dry. It proved to be a London paper of a then recent date. On one of the pages Bob saw a notice that the Emperor Napoleon III. had left Paris to place himself at the head of the French army to fight the Prussians.

That meant that war had been declared between France and Prussia, news that had not yet reached Melbourne, for that was before a cable had been laid between Europe and Australia. Another item that Bob noticed was a quotation for wool. The price in the English market was very much higher than in Australia. That set Bob to thinking. If he had the money he could buy wool for one price, and as soon as a ship came in bringing the news of the war and recent quotations he might sell it for a profit. But he hadn't experience to his name. He sat on the sand thinking how he could utilize his information.

He was sufficiently familiar with the wool business to know the names of the principal dealers, all of whom had bought through the commission firm by whom he had been employed. Selecting several firms to whom he was known, he sent an order from each to his former employers to buy a large quantity of wool for each one of them, then went to the firms whose names he had used and told them what he had done, offering to produce proof that the price would rise on condition his order be confirmed and that he be paid a quarter of the profits arising from the deal. Nearly all acquiesced in writing.

The contracts had not been signed long when a ship came in bringing news that war had been declared between France and Prussia, with a new quotation for wool. The firms in whose names Bob had given his orders made enormous profits. Bob's aggregate proceeds were as large as any one of the buyers.

As soon as the money was paid over to him Bob took the next ship for America, hoping that he would find his sweetheart unmarried. He not only found her a spinster, but hoping that she might again hear from him. When he told her that he had made a fortune she rejoiced, but when he told her how he had done it she thought he was chaffing her. However, he confirmed his story by producing the newspaper he had taken from the fish's belly and an item cut from a Melbourne paper describing his coup.

As to how the fish carried the English paper to Melbourne ahead of the mails, that is a matter of conjecture. It can only be accounted for on the theory that the paper was thrown overboard from some ship not bound to Melbourne, picked up by the fish and carried to the spot where Bob Atherton was fishing.

First Aid to the Outdoor Lover.

"Summer time," says the August Woman's Home Companion, "is made for living out of doors, and our meals should be planned so that little time is spent in the hot kitchen. Fireless cookers and wheel trays help to make this possible, while paper plates, cups and napkins are inexpensive and great labor savers. Whole grains may be started on the stove in the evening and left in the fireless cooker overnight."

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THE VAUGHAN STORE

MANY CLUBS REPRESENTED.

At Vermont State Golf Tournament Being Held in Rutland.

Rutland, Aug. 3.—The Vermont state golf tournament started to-day on the links of the Rutland Country club, the entries representing clubs in Burlington, Barre, Brattleboro, Rutland, Bennington, Montpelier, Manchester and Dorset. The links are in splendid shape for playing the qualifying rounds were played this morning and the first round of match play was started this afternoon. The "Governor McCullough cup" will be competed for at this time and the club whose four representatives make the lowest aggregate score in the qualifying round will be awarded the trophy. Prizes will be given to the winner of the championship and the runner-up, to the winners of the second and third 16s, to the winners of the losing eight of the first, second and third 16s, for the best score in qualifying round and for the best gross and net scores in medal play handicap on August 5.

ARTILLERY FOR HONOLULU.

Six Carloads Shipped from Maine to Hawaiian Islands.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 3.—Six carloads of artillery equipment went through St. Johnsbury yesterday on the Maine Central bound for Honolulu. The equipment included six cannon and other artillery supplies. It was shipped from Fort William, Me., but aside from its starting point and destination nothing could be learned.

How a Movie Director Made a Great Fortune.

In the August American Magazine is an account of Thomas H. Ince, the successful movie director, who was earning \$5 a day in 1910 and whose income each year now amounts to the interest on \$2,500,000. "Ince was one of the very first to insist on experienced actors. One day Bob Hilliard met him in Los Angeles. Bob had heard much of his achievements, but he appeared almost offended when Ince suggested that Bob himself capitulate to the camera. "Hilliard is one of the few actors who still hold out. In fact, the handsome stage star regards the film as the guillotine of the spoken drama. Still, when Ince invited him to write his own contract, saying that he would pay first and count afterward, Bob was tempted. 'I will think it over,' he said; but it so happened that Hilliard a few days later was wedded to a brewer's daughter possessing millions. "It was quite the same with Billie Burke, now intrenched at Inceville. Ince had made up his mind to sign the Frohman star, provided money would induce her. Like Ince, Miss Burke became famous almost overnight, and was enjoying the sensation of finding a four-figure cheque in her weekly pay envelope. "When Ince offered forty thousand dollars for one month's effort on her part in the vacation season there was no sign of acceptance. Not until she gazed upon the spectacle of Ince directing a massive film production, and had

become a daily visitor at Inceville, did she commence to listen. Even then there were the Frohman interests to pacify, and the consent of Florenz Ziegfeld was essential."

Two Governors Not Ashamed to Dig Roads in Overalls.

Farm and Fireside, in discussing good roads, relates how Governor Major of Missouri and Governor Hodges of Kansas put on working clothes and helped to build good roads. It says: "In working clothes and with proper equipment, Governor Major and Governor Hodges were foremost among the laborers, helping to make bad dirt roads into good dirt roads. "It was at a banquet in Kansas City shortly before Missouri's first good roads day that Governor Major banttered Governor George H. Hodges of Kansas and Governor Lee Cruce of Oklahoma to come to Missouri to see good roads built. Governor Hodges agreed to come if Governor Major would furnish the overalls. Major accepted the offer on condition that Hodges work after he put on the overalls. Governor Hodges not only came and worked, but he started good roads days in Kansas, which have been continued since his term of office expired. "I would rather," Hodges declared, "see more money go into the permanent construction of roads and less into battleships and things of that sort. Let's bring it right back to Kansas. Let us begin the construction of a great permanent system of rock roads all over the United States, uniting every capital and every city of consequence in these United States of ours."

An heirloom watch, lost six years ago by George Jones, was returned by a plow in Dayton, Wash., a few days ago. The silver watch case was badly discolored, but the works when wound run as well as ever.

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